* Ezr * Alb * Jan * Her * Geo * Her * Frei * San * Wil * Edu * Her * Cha * Her * Peto	bert C. Kedzie, M.D. a M. Hunt, M.D. ert L. Gihon, M.D. nes E. Reeves, M.D. nry P. Walcott, M.D. orge M. Sternberg, M.D. arles N. Hewitt, M.D. smer A. Johnson, M.D. nry B. Baker, M.D. derick Montizambert, M.D. ix Formento, M.D. nuel H. Durgin, M.D. manuel P. Lachapelle, M.D. liam Bailey, M.D. nry B. Horlbeck, M.D. nry B. Horlbeck, M.D. orge H. Rohe, M.D. nry Mitchell, M.D. er H. Bryce, M.D. jamin Lee, M.D.	1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900	*** * ** *	W. T. Sedgwick, Sc.D John F. Anderson, M.D W. A. Evans, M.D C. J. Hastings, M.D Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D. W. S. Rankin, M.D Mazÿck P. Ravenel, M.D A. J. McLaughlin, M.D E. C. Levy, M.D W. H. Park, M.D Henry F. Vaughan, Dr.P.H CE. A. Winslow, Dr.P.H Charles V. Chapin, M.D Herman N. Bundesen, M.D George W. Fuller. A. J. Chesley, M.D Hugh S. Cumming, M.D Louis I. Dublin, Ph.D John A. Ferrell, M.D Haven Emerson, M.D Eugene L. Bishop, M.D	1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934
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			*	George W. Fuller	
	ary D. Holton, M.D			Walter H. Brown, M.D	
	ter Wyman, M.D	1902		Thomas Parran, M.D	
	los J. Finlay, M.D	1904		Arthur T. McCormack, M.D	
	nk F. Wesbrook, M.D			Abel Wolman, Dr.Eng	1939
	nklin C. Robinson, LL.D	1906		Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D	
	ningo Orvananos, M.D			* · · ·	1941
	nard H. Lewis, M.D			John L. Rice, M.D	
	dner T. Swarts, M.D			Allen W. Freeman, M.D	
	rles O. Probst, M.D			Felix J. Underwood, M.D	
* R.]	M. Simpson, M.D	1911		•	1945
	I. Hurty, M.D				1946
* Rud	lolph Hering, Sc.D	1913			1947
	C. Woodward, M.D				1948
	. •			Deceased	

THE VICTORY OVER MATERNAL MORTALITY

NE of the most striking achievements in the whole realm of vital statistics is the reduction in the maternal mortality of the United States during the past decade. Between 1915 and 1933, this rate fluctuated between 6 and 8 maternal deaths per 1,000 live births (except for an increase to about 9 in 1918). Since 1933, there has been a steady and continuous decline to a trifle over 2 such deaths per 1,000 live births in 1944 and 1945.

This is a really extraordinary phenomenon. It is difficult to think of any really comparable instance, in which the mortality rate from any particular disease or group of diseases in the United States has been cut by two-thirds in one decade.

Furthermore, it seems difficult to explain that decline on the basis of any fundamental change in general public health policies or techniques. The Children's Bureau and the state and local health departments and the nursing associations and other voluntary agencies have played their part in the happy result; but these agencies have progressed steadily and did not introduce any sudden change of program ten years ago. For so sharp a break in trend, we must look for some new factor.

What did happen in the thirties was the conduct of a series of studies by the

New York Academy of Medicine ¹ and by other state and local medical societies of the causes of maternal mortality in routine family and institutional practice; and these studies led to clear and courageous conclusions in regard to the considerable volume of maternal deaths due to faulty obstetrical practice and, particularly, to unnecessary recourse to instrumental delivery. These reports brought about amazingly prompt reform in such practice; and it seems probable that this factor—the one new factor which entered the picture ten years ago—must be given major credit for the results of the past decade. If such be the case, we have here a striking example of an outstanding public health success accomplished largely by the medical profession itself through the leadership of its own professional organizations.

REFERENCE

1. Maternal Mortality in New York City. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1933.

Clearing House on Public Health Salary Information

EXECUTIVE SALARIES 13 LARGE CITIES

Earl Smith, M.D., Medical Director of the Communicable Disease Control Section of the St. Louis City Division of Health, furnishes the following material based on a questionnaire study of city health department salaries at the executive level in 13 of the largest cities

in the United States. By way of caution he says, "It should be emphasized that comparison of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations." It should further be noted that this is a tabulation of maximum salaries.

Directors of

MAXIMUM SALARIES AT EXECUTIVE LEVEL, THIRTEEN LARGE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS AUGUST 1, 1947

			Directors of								
City	Com- mis- sioner	Deputy Com- mis- sioner	culosis	Venereal Disease Control	Disease	Child Hygiene	Sanitary Engi- neering	Public Health Labo- ratory	Public Health Nursing	Public Health Educa- tion	Vital Statis- tics
Detroit	\$18,500	\$12,000	\$9,250	\$9,250	\$8,650	\$9,250	\$7,441	\$9,250	\$6,269	\$4,761	\$4,285
San Francisco	13,500	7,920	7,200	7,200	7,920	7,920	5,760	4,62C	5,520	5,340	3,480
Los Angeles	12,480	8,124	6,540	6,540	6,540	6,540	7,296	6,540	5,280	5,280	3,636
New York	11,000	8,350	7,850	7,850	7,850	7,850	6,350	9,850	7,150	7,850	7,150
Chicago	10,698	9,096		6,000	6,954	5,352		5,562	3,534		4,920
Washington	10,000	9,376	8,059	8,060	6,862	8,060	8,060	6,862	8,060	5,905	4,526
Philadelphia	10,000	4,650	4,800	4,800	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600			3,800
Milwaukee	9,600	6,600	5,520	4,920	5,520	5,520	4,200	5,520	3,600	3,600	3,600
Kansas City	8,560		4,320*	4,980*	4,980	4,980	5,460	7,740	3,360	2,700	2,700
Buffalo	8,500	7,000	6,000	2,800*	7,000	7,000	5,500	7,000	5,500	3,150	4,000
Pittsburgh	8,000		6,500	6,000	5,998	5,467		4,115	3,202		2,948
Cleveland	7,680		6,000	4,680	6,180	6,180	6,180	4,680	4,680	4,680	6,180
St. Louis	7,680	• • • •	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,880	4,140		3,060
Range of Maximum	18,500	12,000	9,250	9,250	8,650	9,250	8,060	9,850	8,060	7,850	7,150
•	-7,680	-4,650	-4,800	-4,680	-4,980	-4,980	-4,200	-4,115	-3,202	-2,700	-2,700
Average Maximum	10,476	8,124	6,620	6,400	6,550	6,524	6,086	6,401	5,024	4,807	4,175
Median Maximum	10,000	8,124	6,500	6,000	6,540	6,180	5,760	5,880	4,980	4,761	3,800

^{*} Part time